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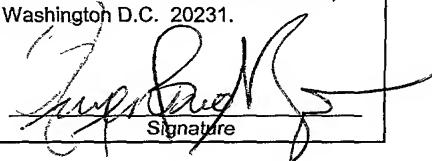
CHITOSAN ENHANCED DEWATERING BAG

by

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to treating or clarifying polluted or dirty water and more particularly to devices and apparatuses for use in reducing the amount of silt, sedimentation and debris in storm water runoff or standing bodies of accumulated water being pumped or otherwise dispersed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In response to tighter guidelines recently imposed by the federal Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Water Act, controlling pollution, silt and sediment found in storm water runoff and other sources of water is receiving ever-increasing attention at all levels of government, federal, state and local. Federal and state agencies have issued mandates and developed guidelines regarding the prevention of non-point source (storm water caused) pollution that require local governments to act upon or initiate. These mandates affect water runoff from storms and also from other sources on slopes and construction sites. In addition, there are many other laws and regulations in place that restrict how any significant amount of water may be moved or disposed. Such laws and regulations have a significant impact on not only how storm water may be channeled and diverted, but also on, for example, the ways that contractors can dispose of excess or unwanted water from construction sites. Regulations also exist as to how clean water must be as it is pumped away or "dewatered" from lakes, ponds and water filled trenches, such that undesirable excess silt and particles are not introduced into streams, storm sewers and surrounding property.

Dewatering bags, also known as "dirt bags," are a common way of filtering or treating dirty water that must be pumped or otherwise moved from one location to another. Such dewatering bags are manufactured and sold commercially by numerous entities, with examples including ACF Environmental of Richmond, Virginia, and Dandy Products, Inc. of Grove City, Ohio. Dewatering bags generally resemble a large bladder comprised of a permeable filtering membrane, such as a non-woven geotextile fabric, and are typically rectangular in nature, although other shapes may be available. Sizes vary widely according to anticipated fluid flow rates, and range anywhere from about four feet square to about fifteen feet square. An inlet spout extending from one side of the dewatering bag is typically able to accept an inlet hose or pipe up to six inches in diameter. Water may be pumped into the dewatering bag from the desired source

through this inlet hose or pipe at rates up to 1500 gallons per minute, depending upon factors such as the size of the bag and the permeability of the membrane. In the event that such high flows are desired, the typical solution is to use an extremely large dewatering bag, such as one that is fifteen feet by fifteen feet. Use of such large bags can 5 be cumbersome and include added cost, however, and such use also tends to subject a much greater load on any surface upon which the bag rests, which may be detrimental should such a surface comprise grass or ground susceptible to erosion. In addition, use of large dewatering bags forces a user to disperse of large outflows of water in one large localized area, and in some cases a sufficiently large area or surface may not be 10 convenient or available. Accordingly, improved methods and systems for dewatering at large flow rates are desired.

Referring now to Figure 1, a top perspective view of a prior art dewatering bag in 15 operation is illustrated. In a typical application, a dewatering bag 10 is laid flat wherever pumped water is desired to be dispersed, and is ideally placed atop a bed of vegetation, straw, gravel or any other aggregate base 20 such that filtration and permeation through the bottom of the bag may be maximized. Dewatering bags may be used on either sloped or level surfaces as needed, and each type of surface has its own separate advantages. Once a source hose or pipe 30 is inserted into an inlet spout 11, a tie down strap or rope 12 firmly wraps around the inlet spout to secure it in place and prevent gross leakage of 20 unfiltered water. Dirty water is then pumped into the dewatering bag, and the bag tends to balloon up in size as it fills. At the same time that water is being pumped into the bag, water 13 is constantly seeping out of or otherwise escaping the bag through the permeable material around all sides, top and bottom of the bag. Because the dewatering bag is made from a fabric or other type of permeable membrane 14, however, much of 25 the sediment, silt and suspended solids in the incoming water are retained inside the bag. Of course, a very fine filtration level of the permeable membrane would result in a reduced aggregate flow capacity out of all sides of the bag, such that under most reasonable output flows, a good amount of sediment and fine solids do nevertheless pass through the membrane with the outgoing water. Because many laws and regulations only 30 require that pumped water be treated or clarified in some minimal way, however, a mere reduction in the murkiness of the water is sufficient for most dewatering bag applications. As regulations tighten or various applications require a higher standard of

treatment for dirty or murky water, better methods and systems for dewatering at reasonably high flow rates may thus be needed.

One of the drawbacks to existing dewatering bags is that such bags are typically disposable and are designed to be used only once before being thrown away. In addition, 5 silt, sedimentation and mud build up inside a dewatering bag rapidly during regular use, such that these solids begin to line the permeable membrane from the inside and otherwise clog the bag. Such buildup reduces the effective outflow capacity of the bag in short order to the point where the disposable bag is no longer useful, and the average lifespan of most dewatering bags is quite short. In fact, many applications will require 10 numerous dewatering bags to pump away a desired body of water, with each used up dewatering bag being disposed of or thrown away as it fills with mud and silt. Not only can use of multiple disposable bags be costly, but such use may also be harmful to the environment in some cases where bags must be thrown away. Accordingly, better methods and systems for recycling and reusing dewatering bags are desired.

15 Chitosan is a well-known material that is derived from a naturally occurring substance called chitin, which is a polysaccharide found in the exoskeleton of shellfish such as shrimp, lobster, and or crabs. While chitosan has recently gained popularity as a dietary supplement, its inherent ability to generate small electrical charges has also provided benefits in the processing of contaminated items, such as wastewater. In turbid 20 or polluted water, the electrical charges given off by chitosan react with the small electrical charges in pollution, fine silt and sediment particles, such that many of these tiny bits of contamination and silt coagulate together into larger chunks. These larger coagulated chunks of particles can then be filtered more easily from the fluid and are also more prone to settle to the bottom of the fluid body via gravity. An appropriate 25 application of chitosan can render a body of muddy water as fairly clear in a short period of time. While chitosan and chitin have been previously used to some extent in the treatment of wastewater, their use has yet to reach the field of storm water runoff or other dirty water coming under other concerns of the Clean Water Act, with its accompanying objective to filter or clarify such water. Accordingly, more effective devices and systems 30 are desired for filtering or clarifying polluted or dirty water using chitosan technologies.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to toward an apparatus comprising one or more reusable dewatering bags that are particularly useful in clarifying dirty or muddy water, and that may be connected in tandem as any particular application requires. These

5 dewatering bags are substantially comprised of one or more permeable membranes, such that water can seep out of or otherwise escape through these membranes in all directions. According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, chitosan is placed inside at least one dewatering bag at one or more optimal locations. This chitosan may be in one of several different forms, although a time-release gel form is particularly preferred.

10 A single dewatering bag comprises a first permeable membrane having a first open end or opening, a second end, an interior space, and a plurality of fine openings or passageways in the permeable membrane communicating said interior space with the exterior of the dewatering bag. The first permeable membrane preferably comprises a non-woven geotextile fabric capable of passing fluid. One open end comprises an inlet 15 to accommodate incoming water to be filtered or clarified, and a second end may be closed or sewn off, or alternatively may comprise an outlet for releasing or passing overflow. In a preferred embodiment, both ends comprise built-in spouts that branch away from the general mass of the dewatering bag. Such spouts are designed to accommodate an inlet hose or pipe, and tie down straps or ropes are used to firmly wrap 20 around the spout and secure the inlet pipe or hose therein. A plurality of dewatering bags may be connected together from outlet to inlet, and such connections may be facilitated via the use of connecting pipes or hoses of any desired length.

In a preferred embodiment, chitosan is applied at one or more optimized locations 25 inside the dewatering bag such that its exposure to incoming water is maximized. As a result, the chitosan enhanced dewatering bag is capable of coagulating fine solids into larger particles, such that passage of pollution, silt and sediment through the fine openings in the permeable membrane of the dewatering bag is reduced. Although any form of chitosan may be applied, use of a time release gel form is preferred. In a particularly preferred application, bars of a time release gel form of chitosan are inserted 30 and sewn into a permeable fabric sock, and preferably each gel bar is sewn into a separate compartment within the fabric sock. This fabric sock containing multiple chitosan gel bars comprises a loop attached to a distal end of the sock, such that the entire sock may be anchored to the inside of an inlet spout of the dewatering bag. This fabric sock

containing one or more chitosan gel bars is ideally anchored within the inlet spout such that the entire sock becomes centrally and horizontally suspended within the inlet spout and inner space of the dewatering bag while any substantial fluid flow enters the inlet spout and dewatering bag. Alternatively, one or more of such fabric socks may be

5 anchored further into the inlet spout, or in other locations inside the dewatering bag.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, a second permeable membrane defines at least a portion of the outer surface of the dewatering bag, and preferably extends from one side of the bag to the other side along a top surface. This second permeable membrane also has a plurality of fine openings communicating at least a portion of the

10 interior space of the bag with the exterior of the second permeable membrane. The permeability rate of second permeable membrane is preferably much greater than the permeability rate of first permeable membrane, such that fluid escapes the dewatering bag much faster through the section defined by this second permeable membrane. In addition, a baffle wall is located inside the dewatering bag to reduce the access of silt and

15 sediment to this second permeable membrane. This baffle wall preferably extends from one side of dewatering bag to an opposing side, such that this baffle wall separates the interior space of the dewatering bag into a first interior space and a second interior space. The inlet then directs fluid into the first interior space, while the second permeable membrane passes fluid out of the second interior space, such that most silt, sedimentation

20 and suspended solids are retained within first interior space. This baffle wall also preferably extends from the bottom of the dewatering bag to the top, and is integrally formed with the first permeable membrane, such that the baffle wall also comprises a non-woven geotextile fabric capable of passing fluid. The baffle wall comprises one or more enlarged openings for communicating the first interior space with the second

25 interior space, and these openings are preferably toward the upper part of the baffle wall and are dimensioned not to exceed in sum the cross-sectional area of the inlet to the dewatering bag.

Another embodiment of the present invention comprises one or more zippers traversing one or more outer edges or seams of the dewatering bag, such that the interior

30 space of the bag is readily accessible. Accumulated silt, mud and debris may then be removed from the dewatering bag and disposed of such that the bag can be emptied and reused. Any application of chitosan may also be readily renewed via the zippers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a top perspective view of a prior art dewatering bag in operation.

Fig. 2 is a partially cut-away top direct view of a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

5 Fig. 3 is a side cross-sectional view of the embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a partially cut-away top perspective view of the embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Recent water clarification technologies, such as those involving the use of chitosan, offer new opportunities to treat and clarify dirty or polluted water. The present invention provides improved devices and methods for treating and clarifying such water from numerous sources. One object of the present invention is to improve the ability of

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water treatment devices to remove unwanted pollution and solids from incoming water. Another object is to provide systems and devices that are more flexible in application and that may be reusable. These and other useful objects are achieved by the improved devices and methods disclosed herein. In the following detailed description, references are made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of the description and in

20 which are shown, by way of illustration, specific embodiments of the present invention. Although these embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable one skilled in the art to practice the invention, it is understood that these examples are not limiting, such that other embodiments may be used, and changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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The present invention is directed generally toward a device or apparatus for use in reducing the amount of silt, sedimentation and debris in storm water runoff or standing bodies of accumulated water being pumped or otherwise dispersed. In particular, the present invention comprises one or more dewatering bags that are particularly useful in clarifying dirty or muddy water, and that may be connected in tandem as any particular 30 application requires. Said dewatering bags are substantially comprised of one or more permeable membranes, such that water can seep out of or otherwise escape through these membranes in all directions. In addition, such bags are preferably reusable in light of added features and improvements explained in greater detail below. According to a

preferred embodiment of the present invention, chitosan is placed inside at least one dewatering bag at one or more optimal locations. This chitosan may be in one of several different forms, although a time-release gel form is particularly preferred. Because of the increased water clarification capabilities arising due to the introduction of chitosan, the 5 inventive dewatering bags accumulate silt and sediment and thereby become clogged at a much faster rate, such that a plurality of separated interior sections having varying rates of permeability are preferred.

Referring now to Figure 2, a partially cut-away top direct view of a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. A single dewatering bag 10 100 comprises a first permeable membrane 101 forming substantially all bag walls and having a first open end or opening 102, a second end 103, an interior space 104, and a plurality of fine openings or passageways (not scalable) in the permeable membrane communicating said interior space with the exterior of the dewatering bag. First 15 permeable membrane 101 preferably comprises a non-woven geotextile fabric capable of passing fluid, although other suitable materials are also contemplated. First open end 102 comprises an inlet to accommodate incoming water to be filtered or clarified, and second end 103 may be closed or sewn off, or alternatively may comprise an outlet for releasing overflow should the fluid passing capacity of the dewatering bag be insufficient to accommodate the desired incoming fluid flow. First and second ends 102 and 103 20 may comprise simple inlet and outlet holes, but in a preferred embodiment both ends comprise built-in spouts 105 that branch away from the general mass of the dewatering bag. Such spouts are preferably made from the same material as permeable membrane 101, and are preferably about six inches in diameter, such that any pipe or hose 130 up to that size may be accommodated. Tie down straps or ropes 106 are used to firmly wrap 25 around spout 105 and secure pipe or hose 130 therein, thereby preventing any gross leakage of unfiltered water. Alternatively, one or both of said ends may comprise other forms of couplers or connectors for connecting a dewatering bag to a hose, pipe, another dewatering bag or any other inlet or outlet source. Such couplers or connectors could include, for example, attached PVC piping, hoses, clamps or any other suitable 30 connecting means as would be readily understood by those skilled in the art.

One feature of the present invention is the ability to connect a plurality of dewatering bags together from outlet to inlet in order to increase the overall fluid passing capacity of the system without the creation of large and cumbersome bags. Such

connections may be facilitated via the use of connecting pipes or hoses of any desired length, with such connections being identical or similar to those described above. In such a tandem-like embodiment, second end 103 of all dewatering bags except the final one would not be sewn off, but rather would comprise an outlet for passing additional fluid to the following dewatering bags. Besides adding capacity, connecting multiple smaller dewatering bags also adds flexibility in where water will be dispersed. In the event that no sufficiently large single localized area is convenient or available, long pipes or hoses may connect multiple dewatering bags remotely, such that water can be dispersed in separate and distant locations as desired.

10 In a preferred embodiment, chitosan is applied at one or more locations inside the dewatering bag. Such chitosan is preferably located or applied at optimized locations within the bag, such that its exposure to incoming water is maximized. As a result, the chitosan enhanced dewatering bag is capable of coagulating fine solids in fluids, such that passage of pollution, silt and sediment through the fine openings in the permeable membrane of the dewatering bag is reduced. Chitosan is available commercially from several sources, with one example being Vanson, Inc. of Redmond, Washington. Chitosan can be obtained in a basic white or beige granular or powdery form, or alternatively, may come in a liquid form or in a gel time-release form. Such forms are commercially available, for example, from Vanson, Inc. under the trade names "Storm 15 Klear Liqui-Floc" and "Storm Klear Gel Floc" respectively. Although any form of chitosan may be applied to a dewatering bag in any way, use of a time release gel form is preferred. Alternatively, other forms, such as a powder or liquid, may also be applied to the dewatering bag as deemed effective.

20 Referring again to Figure 2, a particularly preferred application for chitosan is illustrated. Cakes or bars of a gel form of chitosan 111 are inserted and sewn into a permeable fabric sock 112, and preferably each gel cake or bar is sewn into a separate compartment 113 within the fabric sock. This fabric sock containing multiple chitosan gel bars comprises a loop 114 attached to a distal end of the sock, such that the entire sock may be attached, connected or otherwise anchored to a separate structure. As 25 depicted in Figure 2, a fabric sock containing one or more chitosan gel bars is attached or anchored to the inside of inlet spout 102 by straps 115 sewn into the inner wall of the inlet spout and D-rings 116 connecting these straps with loop 114 of the fabric sock. Alternatively, or in addition to this location, one or more fabric socks may also be

connected to any other location on the inner surface of first permeable membrane 101, the inlet spout 102, or outlet spout 103. Attachment of a fabric sock inside the inlet spout is particularly preferred, however, as such a placement maximized the exposure of incoming water to chitosan.

5 Referencing Figure 3, the particularly preferred embodiment of Figure 2 is illustrated during operation and in a side cross-sectional view. Although dewatering bags are typically flat or deflated when not in use, dewatering bag 100 is depicted as having expanded as incoming water has filled the bag. Fabric sock 112 containing one or more chitosan gel bars is centrally anchored within inlet spout 102, such that the entire sock
10 becomes centrally and horizontally suspended within the inlet spout and inner space of the dewatering bag while any substantial fluid flow enters the inlet spout and dewatering bag. Although the fabric sock containing one or more chitosan gel bars may be anchored or located in other ways or configurations, exposure of incoming water to chitosan is greatly maximized in this manner, as the chitosan becomes more evenly disbursed along
15 the incoming fluid flow. Alternatively, the fabric sock may be anchored further into the inlet spout, or even inside the dewatering bag but near the inlet spout, in order to realize a significant exposure of chitosan to incoming fluid. Because the increased water clarification capabilities arising due to chitosan cause pollutants, silt and sediment to coagulate much more rapidly, these enlarged suspended solids are much more prone to
20 settle to the bottom of the dewatering bag or be retained by its permeable membrane. Accordingly, the dewatering bag becomes clogged at a much faster rate, such that additional devices for dealing with this phenomenon are desired.

Referring back to Figure 2, a second permeable membrane 107 is illustrated as defining at least a portion of dewatering bag 100, and preferably extends from one side of
25 the bag to the other side along a top surface. Second permeable membrane 107 also has a plurality of fine openings (not scalable) communicating at least a portion of the interior space of the bag with the exterior of the second permeable membrane. The permeability rate of second permeable membrane 107 is preferably much greater than the permeability rate of first permeable membrane 101, such that fluid escapes the dewatering bag much
30 faster through the section defined by this second permeable membrane. This second permeable membrane preferably comprises a woven geotextile fabric, although other suitable materials are also contemplated, as will be understood by those skilled in the art. As can be seen in the cross-section of Figure 3, this second permeable membrane

preferably forms a top surface of dewatering bag 100, and is sewn onto or otherwise attached to first permeable membrane 101 both along the bottom edge of the bag furthest away from the inlet and along an upper portion of the bag. Second permeable membrane 107 thus comprises a part of the outer surface of the dewatering bag. Because this 5 second permeable membrane passes fluid at a greater rate than the first permeable membrane, this second membrane typically comprises larger fine openings, such that silt and sediment may escape the bag more readily through this second membrane. Accordingly, the preferred location for this second membrane is along the top of the dewatering bag and away from the inlet. In addition, a baffle wall 120 is located inside 10 the dewatering bag to reduce the access of silt and sediment to this second membrane.

Referring now to Figure 4, the particularly preferred embodiment of Figures 2 and 3 is illustrated in a partially cut-away top perspective view. Baffle wall 120 extends from one side of dewatering bag 100 to an opposing side, such that this baffle wall separates interior space 104 into a first interior space 108 and a second interior space 15 109. Preferably, inlet 102 directs fluid into first interior space 108, while second permeable membrane 107 passes fluid out of said second interior space 109, such that most silt, sedimentation and suspended solids are retained within first interior space 108. Baffle wall 120 also preferably extends from the bottom of the dewatering bag to the top, although other embodiments where the baffle wall stops short of the top or from either 20 side of the dewatering bag are also contemplated. In a particularly preferred embodiment, baffle wall 120 is integrally formed with first permeable membrane 101, such that the baffle wall also comprises a non-woven geotextile fabric capable of passing fluid. One example of such an embodiment can best be seen in Figure 3, whereby a cross-sectional view of dewatering bag 100 illustrates a continuous first permeable 25 membrane 101 comprising the entire bottom surface of the bag, rising up through the side of the bag nearest inlet spout 102, continuing onward to comprise most of the upper surface of the bag, and finally ending by comprising baffle wall 120. The bottom edge of this baffle wall is then sewn to the dewatering bag along the bottom surface of the bag.

Referring again to Figure 4, baffle wall 120 comprises one or more enlarged 30 openings 121 communicating first interior space 108 with second interior space 109. Openings 121 are preferably toward the upper part of baffle wall 120, such that the amount of silt and sediment passing from first interior space 108 through the baffle wall and into second interior space 109 is reduced. In this manner, fluid is able to more

readily flow through the dewatering bag and be expunged, but unwanted dirt and other solids are impeded from accompanying such increased flow. The size of openings 121 may be varied as desired, and it is contemplated that an increased number of openings may result in a correspondingly reduced diameter for each opening with little change in
5 the ability of fluid to pass through the baffle wall. In applications where clogging and reduced fluid flows are to be especially avoided, such openings may be maximized up to the point where the sum of the cross-sectional areas of all openings are equal or substantially similar to the cross-sectional area of inlet 102. Such dimensions would maximize the amount of fluid that could pass through the baffle wall, in that the output
10 of first interior space 108 would then match its input. Reduced diameters for openings 121 are preferable, however, where greater filtration and clarification of passed water is ultimately desired.

Another feature of the present invention is the ability to clean out and reuse the inventive dewatering bags rather than disposing of them after they become filled with silt
15 and sedimentation. Accordingly, one or more zippers (not shown) traversing one or more outer edges or seams of the dewatering bag are provided. When such zippers are unzipped, either a portion or all of the top of the dewatering bag may be distanced apart from the bottom of the dewatering bag, such that the interior space of the bag is readily accessible. In this manner, accumulated silt, mud and debris may be removed from the
20 dewatering bag and disposed of in a responsible manner, such that the bag is emptied and ready for reuse. Any application of chitosan, such as one or more fabric socks containing bars of chitosan gel, may also be replaced or renewed as well. The dewatering bag may then zipped back up and reused again as desired.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of
25 illustration and example for purposes of clarity and understanding, it will be recognized that the above described invention may be embodied in numerous other specific variations and embodiments without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics of the invention. Certain changes and modifications may be practiced, and it is understood that the invention is not to be limited by the foregoing details, but rather is to
30 be defined by the scope of the appended claims.